

**TODAY and  
TOMORROW**

## East Asia Determined

AFTER about six years of heroic fighting, Germany has unconditionally surrendered to the anti-Axis powers. "The capitulation of Germany, however, will not shake in the slightest manner Nippon's determination to fight on for self-preservation and self-defence, as well as for the liberation of East Asia", declares a statement issued by the Nippon Government following the extraordinary Cabinet meeting on Wednesday last.

This is indeed what was expected by all the people who know anything about the indomitable spirit of the great Nipponese nation. Joseph Grew, the Acting Secretary of State, United States, in a statement on the German surrender, sternly warned his countrymen that the war is not over so long as Nippon remains "powerful and implacable". Grew said "a tough and blood-stained road still lies ahead". He had to admit that although Nippon is now fighting alone, she is fighting with cunning and tenacity. Grew went on to say that the Americans should not think that Nippon was unprepared for the German defeat.

The Acting American Secretary of State added that Nippon has organised herself for a total war on an intricate pattern in which nearly every man, woman and child has a part to play. He warned "vast resources are still at the disposal of Nippon. They still sit astride some of the world's great trade routes. They have millions of fighting men, war factories still out of the enemies' bomber reach, huge stock piles of essential materials of war, and a population that will deny itself everything the Nipponese combat forces need."

An important additional factor which operates to the advantage of Nippon but which Grew has omitted to mention is the hearty co-operation of the billion inhabitants of East Asia which Nippon has enlisted in her war against Britain and America. Nippon is getting this invaluable co-operation as the result of her consistent policy of liberation towards the East Asiatic peoples.

When one considers all these facts, it becomes quite apparent that the chances of the Anglo-Americans winning the Pacific war are by no means impressive. The difficulties confronting them when they attempt to transfer their fighting forces and war supplies from the European war zone to East Asia need not be recounted. Also, one wonders whether in view of the increasing conflicts on political questions such as Poland, between the Anglo-Americans on the one hand and the Russians on the other, Britain and America will not think it necessary to let a good part of their forces remain in Europe.

However, Nippon and her East Asiatic allies are determined more than ever before to fight the Greater East Asia War until the Anglo-Americans are utterly crushed.

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## Molotov Leaves 'Frisco; Polish Issue Unsolved

*More Disputes Brewing In Confab; Latin America's Threatening Attitude*

Lisbon, May 9 (Domei).—Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov today left San Francisco for Moscow after participating in the anti-Axis World Security Conference as Chief Soviet delegate, leaving the important Polish question still "up in the air", according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Meantime, further trouble at the San Francisco Conference was indicated in a Reuter dispatch today stating that the Latin-American delegations have suggested they leave the Conference immediately unless the anti-Axis nations specifically recognize the Pan-American Act of Chapultepec in the proposed world charter.

The Chapultepec Act, which was signed by the American republics at the recent conference in Mexico City, provides for the regional use of force by the American republics in the case of aggression.

The United Press reported in this connection, it is learned, that the United States has drafted a compromise formula for preserving the Pan-American security system without the intervening authority of the proposed anti-Axis world organization.

It would allow the Pan-American system to deal with hemispheric disputes without referring to the world organization so long as they are strictly hemispheric. Once such disputes are prolonged and the Security Council decides that they threaten world peace, they would come under the jurisdiction of the world organization, the dispatch said.

Other reports from San Francisco said that the Soviet Union wants to maintain the right to use force without the Security Council's approval in applying treaties she has made against enemy countries, indicating that the San Francisco Conference is being faced with a multitude of perplexing problems.

## National Govt. Establishes General Army Command

Nanking, May 10 (Domei).—The National Government at a meeting of the Supreme National Defence Council held yesterday, decided to establish a General Army Command, expanding the present military command section attached to the War Ministry, it was announced today.

The announcement added that Major-General Hu Yu-kun, Chief of General Staff of the National Military Council, has been appointed concurrently chief of the new office.

## MARTYRS OF FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE INSPIRE US IN OUR FREEDOM STRUGGLE

*League Chairman's Soul-Stirring Speech At Mass Meeting Here*

"The sacred cause for which the brave and heroic sons and daughters of Hindustan laid down their lives in India's first War of Independence in 1857, lives on for ever and their gallantry both in their fight and fall gives us an everlasting inspiration to do our utmost under the dynamic leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in pursuance of the freedom struggle of our Motherland."

Thus declared Sri M. K. Chidambaram, Chairman of the local Chapter of the I.I.L., who presided at a mass meeting of Indians held here yesterday evening at the I.I.L. premises, Waterloo Street, in commemoration of the first War of Indian Independence. The meeting was largely attended by all sections of the Indian community, including high officers of the Azad Hind Fauj, Dr. M. K. Lukshumeyah, Vice-President of the I.I.L., East Asia, and others.

At the outset of the meeting a two minutes' silence was observed by the gathering in memory of those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of India.

Sri M. K. Chidambaram, while recounting the heroic deeds of the brave martyrs of India's first War of Independence, said that the freedom spirit which flared up then continued to live and could not be subdued by the tyrannical rule of the alien Britishers. That spirit was a guiding beacon to all the Indians fighting for the liberation of their Motherland from foreign yoke, declared the speaker.

The other speakers were Sri S. Rajaram who spoke in Hindustani and Sri G. Sarangapani in Tamil.

The following resolutions were

then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

(1) The Indians in Syonan assembled at this Mass Meeting pay the most solemn homage to the martyrs who fought and fell in India's first War of Independence in 1857 and pledge to carry on the fight to a successful culmination in this, our final struggle.

(2) The Indians in Syonan assembled here today re-affirm their allegiance to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind established under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and pledge their unstinted and loyal support to their Government and to their leader.

They re-affirm their firm conviction in the achievement of the complete independence of India and ultimate victory in the present struggle.

Before the meeting commenced and at short intervals during the proceedings music and song items were provided by the Azad Hind Government Broadcasting Station Orchestra, members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Azad School boys, Indian National School Children, Master Mohamed Kassim (Flute) and Kumari S. N. Saraswathi.

The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and enthusiastic shouts of national slogans.

## Nippon Determined To Prosecute E.A. War To Successful Conclusion

Tokyo, May 10 (Domei).—News centering on the new European situation following Germany's unconditional surrender to the anti-Axis armies continued to absorb main attention of all Metropolitan papers both in the news and editorial columns this morning.

Press reaction to Government's statement last night on the new situation in Europe was testified to by the Asahi Shimbun's editorial which declared, "There can be no change in our determination to prosecute this war of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion". What still continues to guide every Nippon-jin in his or her conduct at this moment, it said, is that firm determination all of us had at dawn on December 8, 1941.

(Continued on next page)

## Anglo-Saxon Victory Over Germany Mocked In Nationalist India

Anti-Axis victory against Germany is mocked in India by the imprisonment of men like Nehru, who was among the earliest champions of freedom, declared V. K. Krishna Menon in a statement on behalf of the India League in Britain on Indian reaction to the surrender of Germany.

The Indian people, the statement continued, see their leaders in prison, their liberty denied in their homeland and their role misrepresented in the comity of nations. To right these wrongs is essential to their task in the service of the world.

The statement added that Britain's victory is a mockery unless her imperialism is ended and the Indian people liberated to become free men in a free world.

## Nippon Forces Take Big Toll Of Foe In Tarakan

*Enemy Thrusts Frustrated In Daring & Repeated Storming Attacks*

(By a War Correspondent)

Borneo, May 10 (Domei).—Our death-defying assault units on the Tarakan front in repeated storming attacks, exacting a heavy toll of enemy lives have frustrated enemy attempts to infiltrate into our positions. It seems that the enemy after remaining comparatively inactive since effecting a landing on Tarakan has now completed preparations for a general offensive. Already fighting is in progress on fronts extending from south of the airfield on the west coast, through the reservoir area to the oilfields.

Fighting developed as a result of the enemy's attempt to penetrate our lines in these areas. The enemy is now directing intense artillery fire on our positions in the airfield and reservoir area. Our storming units however are carrying out repeated thrusts deep into enemy lines and exacting heavy toll of enemy lives.

On the night of May 1 one of our storming units wiped out more than 20 enemy troops manning a light machinegun, while another unit the same night blasted two enemy bivouacs and annihilated more than 30 enemy troops. Still another unit on May 6 infiltrated deep into enemy lines and besides accounting for 75 enemy casualties, demolished one bivouac, one motor lorry, and two gun emplacements.

Our forces have already inflicted on the enemy losses of about 1,500 or 20 per cent. of the enemy invasion forces since the enemy landed on the island. Fearful of devastating attacks by our storming units the enemy has already begun to show extreme caution in his movements especially during the night. Their highly-treasured tanks are moved to the rear with the approaching night.

## Nippon Warplanes Pound Foe's Naka, Kita Airfields

A Nippon Base in the South-Western Islands, May 9 (Domei).—Roaring out in a pre-dawn raid, Nippon warplanes on May 6 swept down on the enemy-held airfields of Naka and Kita on Okinawa Main Island, setting several places on fire, and also lashed out fiercely at enemy warships and vessels off the West coast.

One enemy cruiser was sent to the bottom and several other cruisers or destroyers received considerable damage as the result of the raids.



## Events Leading To Reich Army's Final Capitulation

Tokyo, May 9 (Domei)—Reichsfuehrer Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who firmly pledged to continue resistance against the anti-Axis invasion of Germany on assuming the helm of the German nation, on May 7 bowed to the inevitable by announcing Germany's acceptance of unconditional surrender exactly one week after Adolf Hitler met heroic death at the head of German troops defending the Reich Chancellery in Berlin.

By his action which is believed to have been prompted by the realization that continued resistance would only mean a frightful slaughter of millions of non-combatants, Doenitz delivered the German nation into the hands of the anti-Axis military authorities, bringing an end to the fighting in Germany.

Germany's security was first seriously menaced in January, this year, when the Soviet armies opened up a large-scale offensive on the Eastern Front, and rolled up to the banks of the Oder River approximately 80 kilometres away from Berlin after a sweeping drive over Poland.

As Red troops battered at German defences in the East, British, American, Canadian and French forces on the Western Front in the middle of March rolled across the Rhine, infiltrating deep into Central Germany. By the early part of April, it became increasingly clear that large-scale organized German resistance had become virtually impossible.

This precarious situation was further aggravated by the persistent pressure brought to bear on Berlin by the armies of Soviet Marshals Koniev and Zhukov, the advance of the Red Army into Czechoslovakia and Austria, and the progress of the Anglo-American forces in Northern Italy.

On April 23, the Anglo-American and Soviet troops first effected an East-West junction on the Elbe and further contacts followed in its wake. Four days later, Premier Benito Mussolini and a number of former Fascist leaders were arrested in the area of Lake Como in Northern Italy and on April 29 were summarily put to death.

Such developments virtually sealed the fate of Germany but the German armies continued their valiant fight. The Red Army finally reached the outskirts of Berlin, and Adolf Hitler met the challenge personally by staying in the German capital to fight to the last. Hitler met heroic death in the fight for the Reich Chancellery on May 1.

During this period, Anglo-American dispatches reported that Heinrich Himmler, Commander of the German Home Defence Army, made a proposal to the Anglo-American authorities to permit the Germans to surrender to them but continue the fight against the Soviet Union, while Doenitz, on assuming the post of Reichsfuehrer, announced Germany's decision to continue resistance, especially against the threat of Bolshevism. Nothing emerged, however, from Himmler's reported overture.

In the battle for Berlin, Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, and other high Nazi leaders lost their lives, and the Anglo-American armies sweeping into the interior of Germany were reported to have captured Marshal Karl Guerdit von Rundstedt, one-time Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies on the Western Front.

The final German capitulation came on May 7, when German military authorities formally accepted unconditional surrender at the anti-Axis headquarters in French territory, approximately 140 kilometres east of Paris.

## NIPPON CALM & CONFIDENT DESPITE GERMAN SURRENDER

(By a Domei Political Commentator)

Tokyo, May 9 (Domei)—German resistance has finally collapsed with Reichsfuehrer Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's acceptance of unconditional surrender, but Germany's capitulation stands out strikingly not as an ignominious collapse, for no European nation in modern times has left such an indelible record of bitter fighting before bowing, as Germany.

Germany submitted only because she could no longer cope with the imponderable superiority of massed anti-Axis arms. Even her enemies will have to recognize the German nation fought with lionine heroism and unrelaxing resolve—her people at home and at the front fighting till the end as a single united whole.

The German defeat is a far cry from the Italian armistice and brooks no comparison. Bowed, but not broken in will, the German people today accept the harsh terms of the anti-Axis surrender with smouldering defiance. They face the future resolved to rise again.

Although the Anglo-American powers are jubilantly celebrating the German collapse, the cold fact remains that Germany's defeat has not resulted in the termination of the global war. Whereas Germany's truce in the last war spelt the end of fighting the world over, Nippon today continues to remain a powerful and aggressive foe despite Germany's current defeat.

Far from being discouraged by the German surrender, a development which the people of Nippon had long regarded as inevitable, Nippon is thoroughly prepared to wage a titanic battle, and the anti-Axis nations, when the ardour of their jubilation subside, will have to reconcile themselves to yet another long and hard struggle against Nippon—a struggle of far more serious consequences and complications to the Anglo-American powers, as Nippon assuredly is a much more obstinate and formidable foe than Germany.

The people of Nippon view the international scene with calm confidence because Germany's defeat brings with it added perplexing problems to the relationship existing among Britain, the United States and Russia. The international aspect today is considerably different from what it was at the time of Germany's surrender during World War I, when revolutions swept both Germany and Russia, eliminating the two major powers from the European scene.

Today, Russia stands all-powerful, menacing and unyielding in the centre of the European stage, knowing full well what she wants and determined to wrest all she desires, unmindful of the attempts of the Anglo-American powers to deter her from her course.

Germany's downfall has knocked the pillar from under the European political structure and undermined the pre-war concept of European security. In this tumbling political scene, Russia has already shown herself quick and aggressive to take advantage of the situation.

With blunt Slavic diplomacy, Russia has already made her stand clear with regard to the Polish issue, the Balkans, Czechoslovakia and Austria, overruling the attempts of the Anglo-American powers to checkmate her growing continental power.

In other words, Germany's collapse has only brought the Anglo-American powers and Russia directly to a head in the solution of the European situation, and with the prospect of an ever increasing number of complexing problems arising to threaten the relationship among the three powers, the collapse of Germany has created a situation not unfavourable to Nippon.

The collapse of Germany far from means the end of the global struggle. Nippon remains strong and confident; the "Big Three" are facing a future of increasing complications in Europe; America faces the tremendous dual task of rehabilitating Europe and fighting a major struggle in the Pacific.

## Local Reaction On Reich Unconditional Surrender

Syonan, May 10 (Domei)—Complete confidence and firm conviction that Nippon will carry on the war against the Anglo-Americans successfully despite the capitulation of Germany, thereby bringing about the final defeat of the enemy, was expressed by Syonan's leaders' commenting on the news of the Reich's unconditional surrender to the anti-Axis powers.

The city's cosmopolitan populace received the news of the German surrender calmly, although not without a pang of regret that Germany, after the tremendous sacrifices put up by her gallant soldiers and her people in general, had to finally bow down to the overwhelming material and numerical superiority of her enemies, and is thus unable to see the end of the war victorious with Nippon, and her allies for the past three years and a half.

Interviewed this morning, local community leaders declared that the jubilation in the enemy countries over Germany's capitulation will be short-lived, for contrary to what the enemy may expect, the German surrender will serve only to increase Nippon's—and East Asia's—determination to crush the Anglo-Americans, who will discover in due course of time that in the fighting against Nippon's forces, who do not know the meaning of 'surrender, material and numerical superiority alone will not win wars.

Stressing that Nippon had right from the outset of the Greater East Asia War fought without relying upon material aid from her European allies, as was pointed out by General Jiro Minami a few days ago, these leaders declared that, therefore, the defeat of Germany does not in any way affect the strength and fighting power of the Nippon forces, who, indeed, will be fighting with even greater ferocity, fierceness and intensity.

This latter fact, they continued, will be further proved in the Okinawa battle, where Nippon forces, already having inflicted almost incredible losses of about 500 warcraft sunk or heavily damaged on the enemy, will show that their fighting power is not impaired in the least, by causing even greater and heavier losses on the enemy armada.

In conclusion, these leaders voiced the fullest confidence that the Nippon nation, united as one under the leadership of Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, will battle on unwaveringly and determinedly against the enemy until he is completely crushed.

## Tokyo Memorial Service For Fuehrer Adolf Hitler

Tokyo, May 9 (Domei)—A memorial service for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Germany's great leader, who died a hero's death in the battle for the Fatherland, was held at the local German Embassy from 10.30 o'clock this morning. Besides German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama districts, including members of the German Embassy, the service was attended by representatives of the Foreign, War and Navy Ministries, Army and Naval General Staffs, ambassadors of Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines, and representatives of the Fascist Socialist Government of Italy and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Following solemn music by the Nippon-Philippine orchestra, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer delivered a eulogy outlining the Fuehrer's life and work.

## 732,000 American War Casualties In Europe

Lisbon, May 9 (Domei)—The United States War Department yesterday revealed that the United States Army up to April 1 suffered more than 732,000 casualties in the European war, including nearly 140,000 killed, 467,000 wounded and 72,000 missing, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meantime, it was revealed that the American Government up to four days ago has spent roughly \$275,700,000,000 on the war so far in both Europe and the Pacific, or 10 times the cost paid by the Americans in World War I.

## Richard Law Remains Mum On Soviet Leaders' Arrest

Lisbon, May 9 (Domei)—Richard Law, British Minister of State, deputizing for British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, today said he had nothing to add on "this grave matter" when he was the target of questioning in the House of Commons concerning the Soviet arrest of 15 leaders of the London Polish Regime, according to a London dispatch.

Law revealed that the Soviet Government has been asked for information regarding reports that other members of the Polish Peasant Party recently were arrested.

## Nimitz's Piecemeal Admission Of Losses

Lisbon, May 10 (Domei)—Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, in his usual piecemeal announcement of American losses yesterday, May 9, disclosed that 26 minor United States fleet units ranking from ammunition ships to landing craft have been sunk by Nipponese aerial attacks during the Okinawa operations, according to an Associated Press report.

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## Nippon Determined To Fight Until Victory

(Continued from previous page)  
namely, to continue our struggle against Anglo-American aggression.

The Mainichi Shimbun, pointing out that the end of the war in Europe only means the beginning of the darkest and hardest era for the continent, editorially declared the conquerors of Germany are now confronted with a task immensely more difficult than war itself, namely, that of establishing peace in war-torn and ravaged Europe. The question of European peace, it said, will be vastly more difficult than when the first world war ended. Physically, entire Europe is now nothing more than a vast scorched earth.

## Engo Saiken Drawing On Saturday, May 19th

The drawing of the Engo Saiken, which was scheduled to take place on Sunday, 20th instant, will now be held at the Syonan Kokaido at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May, 2605.

## 3 Enemy Warcraft Sunk Damaged Off Okinawa

A Nippon Base in the Okinawa Sector, May 10 (Domei)—One enemy battleship was instantaneously sunk and two aircraft-carriers heavily damaged by our air force which resumed full activities following improvement in weather conditions in the Okinawa sector yesterday May 9.

Our airmen spotting an enemy task force in waters east of Main Okinawa Island about 5.00 p.m. Wednesday afternoon immediately attacked and succeeded in heavily damaging two carriers. This enemy task force comprised three carriers as the mainstay, accompanied by ten other warcraft.

About 9.00 a.m. airmen of our special attack corps assaulted another group of enemy surface craft off Katena Bay. At least one enemy battleship is so far known to have been hit and sent to the bottom instantaneously. This attack continued throughout yesterday until dawn today Thursday, with additional war results expected to become known.

This enemy surface unit hea-

## Stiffening Resistance Around Davao Admitted

Lisbon, May 9 (Domei)—Reports from American General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters yesterday said that Nipponese resistance is stiffening around the city of Davao. They admitted that the troops of the American 24th Division have been forced back by Nipponese counter-attacks.

## Aerial Damage In British Isles Over Billion Pounds

Lisbon, May 9 (Domei)—British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson today disclosed that damage done to the British Isles by the Luftwaffe is estimated at more than £1,000,000,000, according to a London dispatch.

vily struck at by our special attack corps comprised three old battleships, five cruisers and 15 destroyers accompanied by some 50 transports. Enemy warcraft had been making sporadic bombardment against our positions in the Katena Bay sector when they were assaulted.